

Setting Goals for Education Attainment in Virginia



Presented to the
Council on Virginia's Future
November 24, 2008
Richmond, Virginia



NCHEMS

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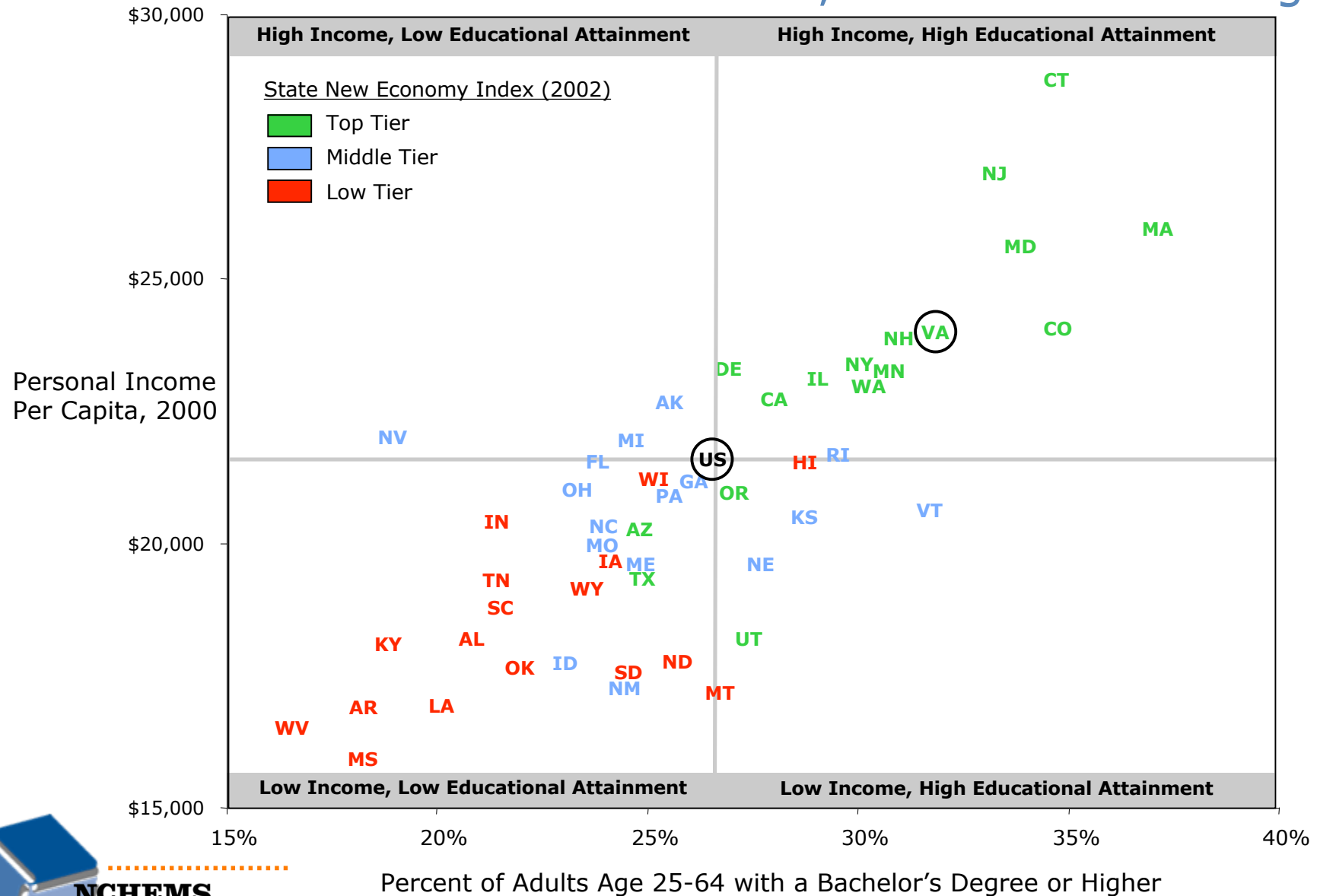
WHY EDUCATION MATTERS



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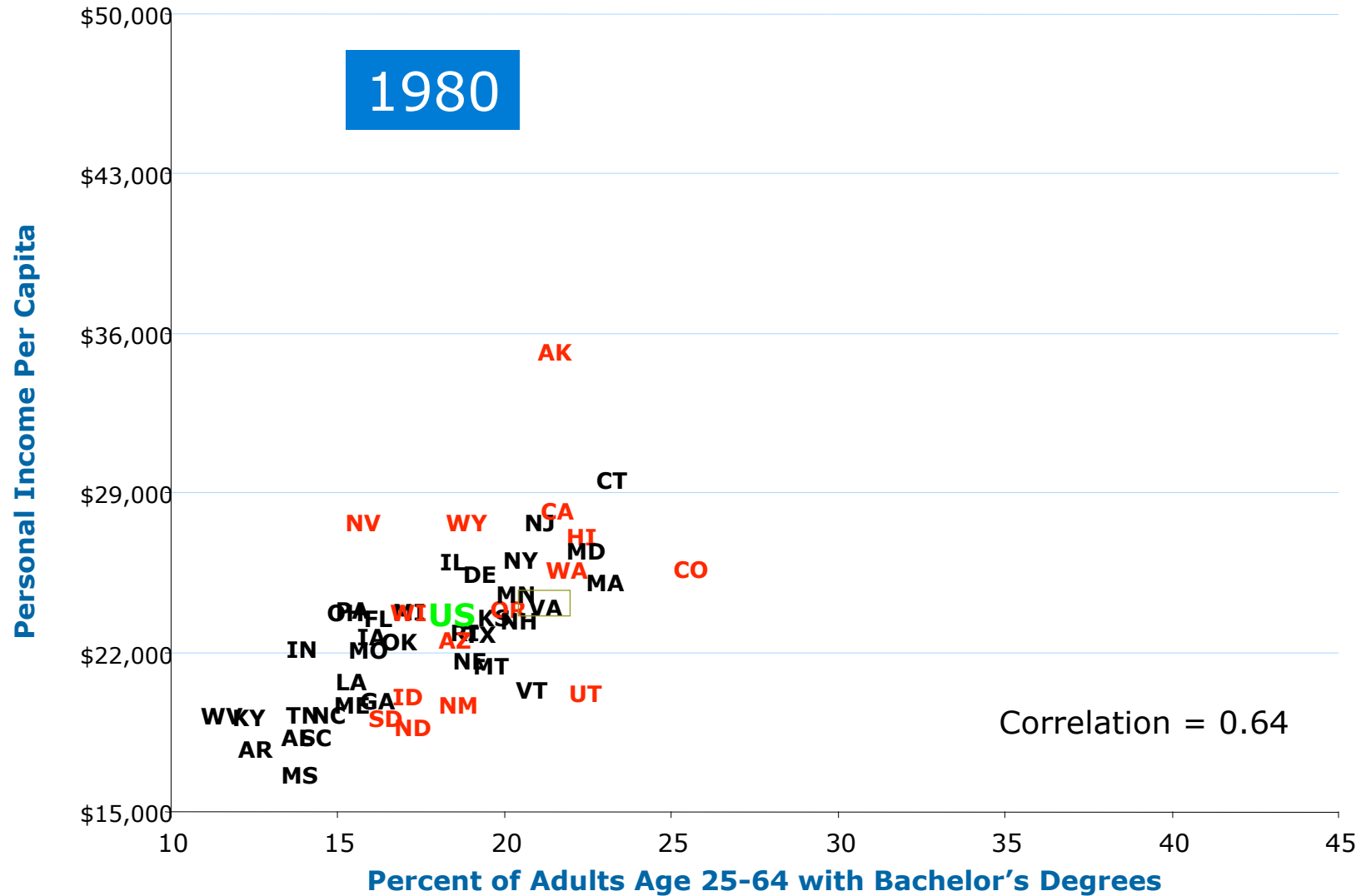
Relationship Between Educational Attainment, Personal Income, and Economic Strength



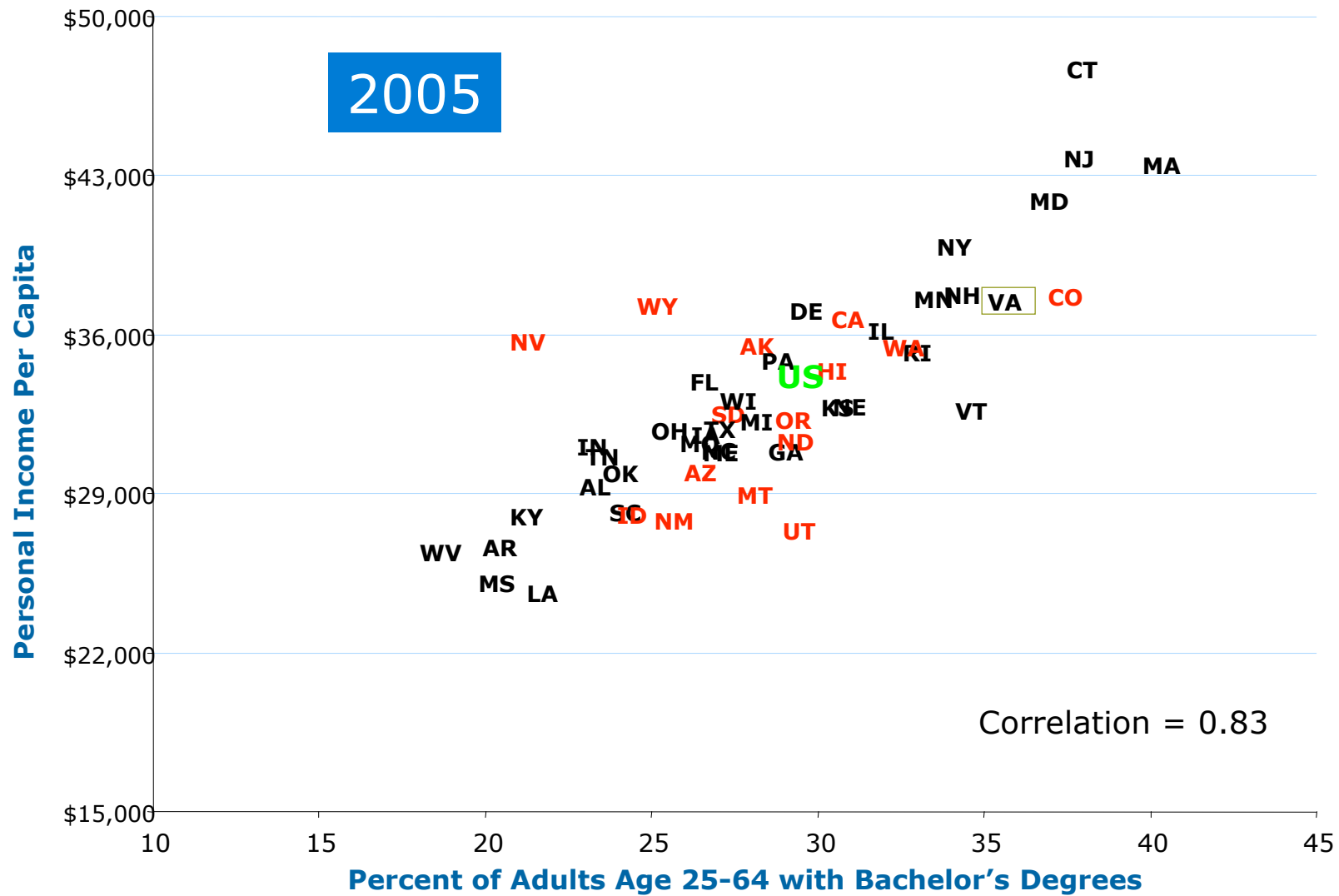
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Educational Attainment and Income

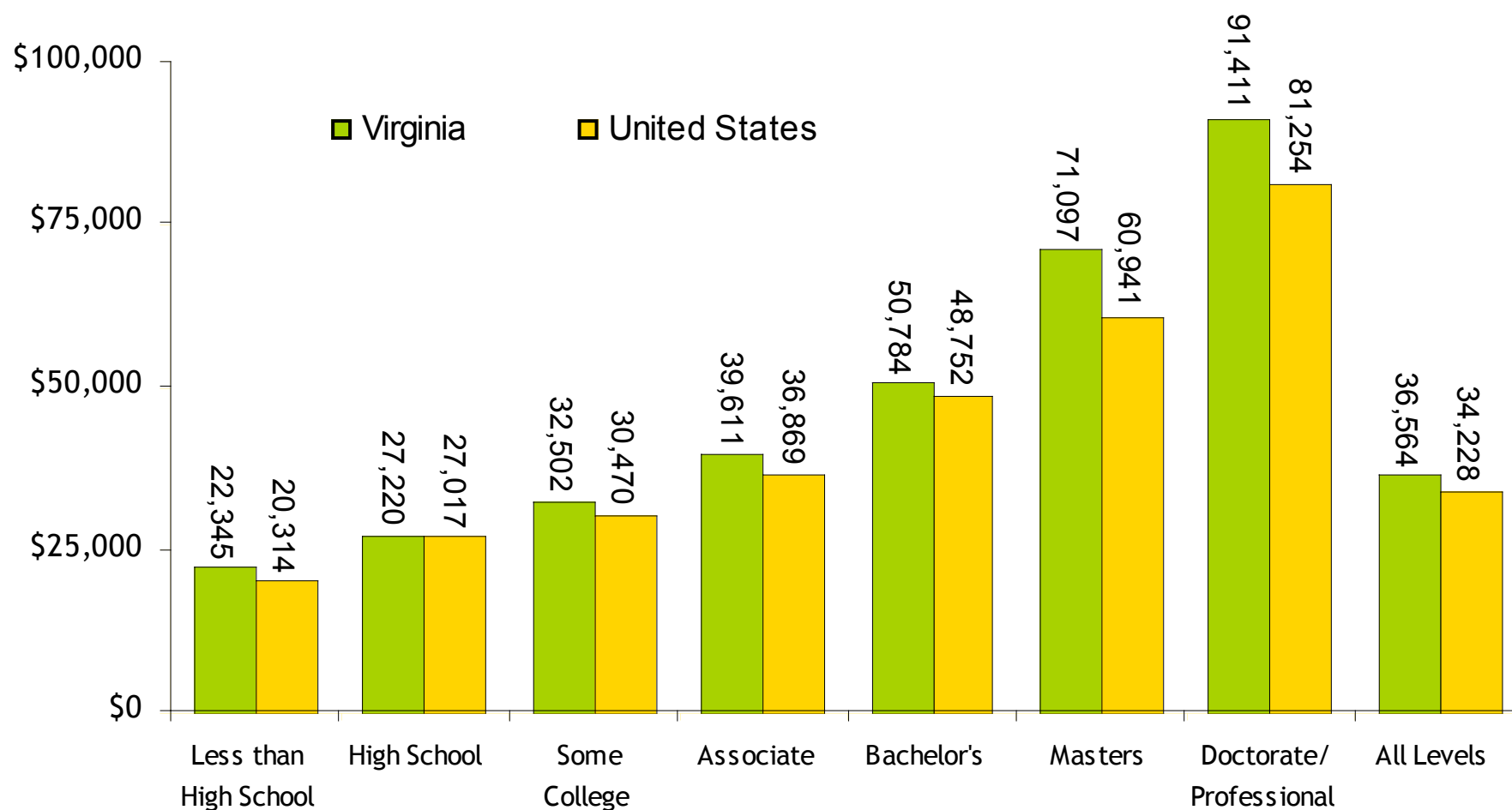


Educational Attainment and Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census' and American Community Survey

Median Earnings by Degree Level, 2006



Note: Earnings based on persons age 18-64 reporting positive wages working 35+ hours per week. Earnings adjusted to July 2006 dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS PUMS File



Increasing Levels of Educational Attainment Lead to Improved Societal Outcomes

- Increased levels of workforce participation
- Decreased rates of incarceration
- Improved health outcomes
- Reduced participation in Medicaid and higher net fiscal contributions
- Greater participation in artistic, cultural, and civic pursuits





In comparison to most other US states,
Virginia is doing extraordinarily well.



But the World, not the U.S., is
the new basis of comparison

In this context,
Virginia
still has work to do.

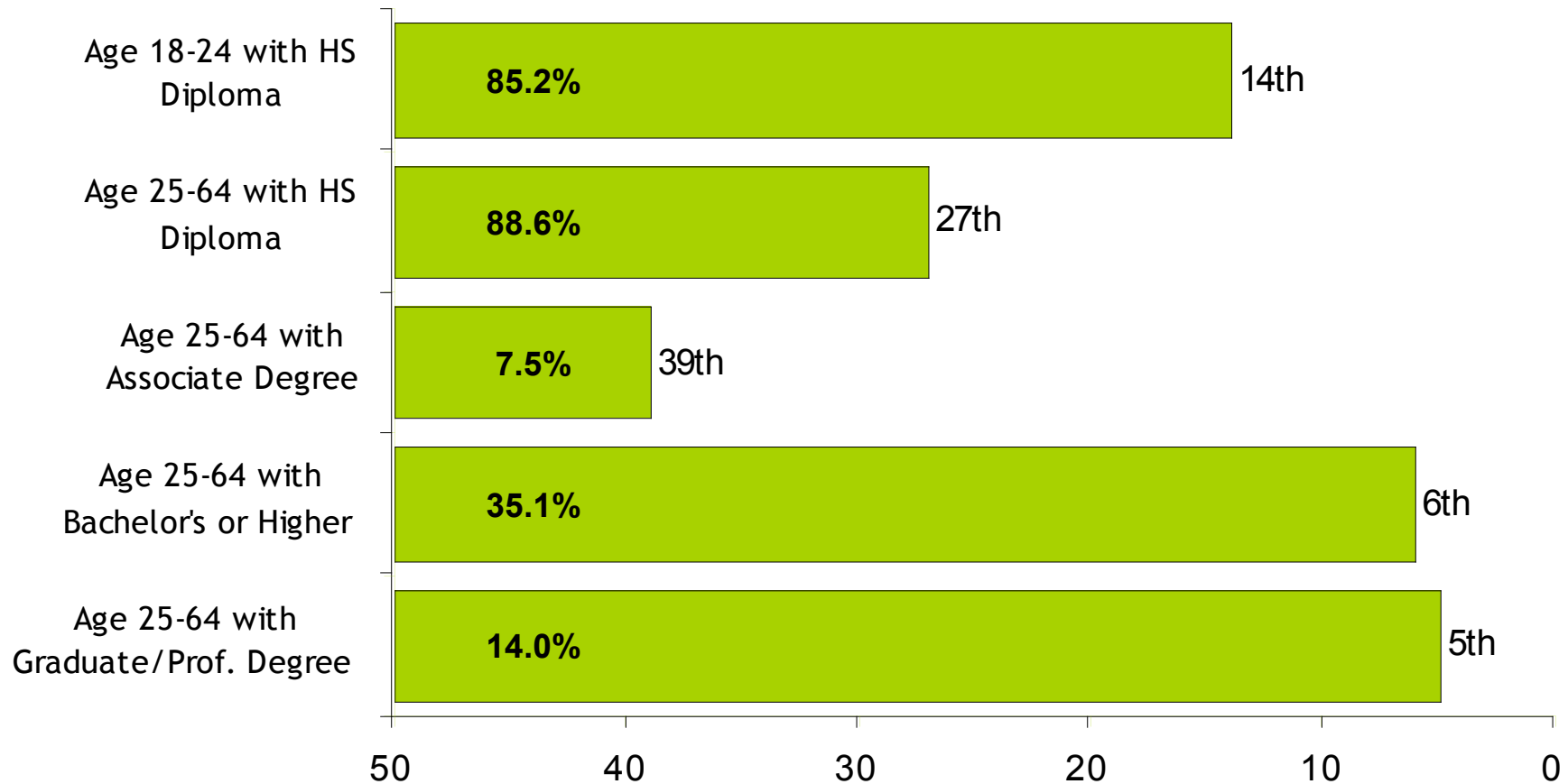


State Rankings on Selected Outcomes

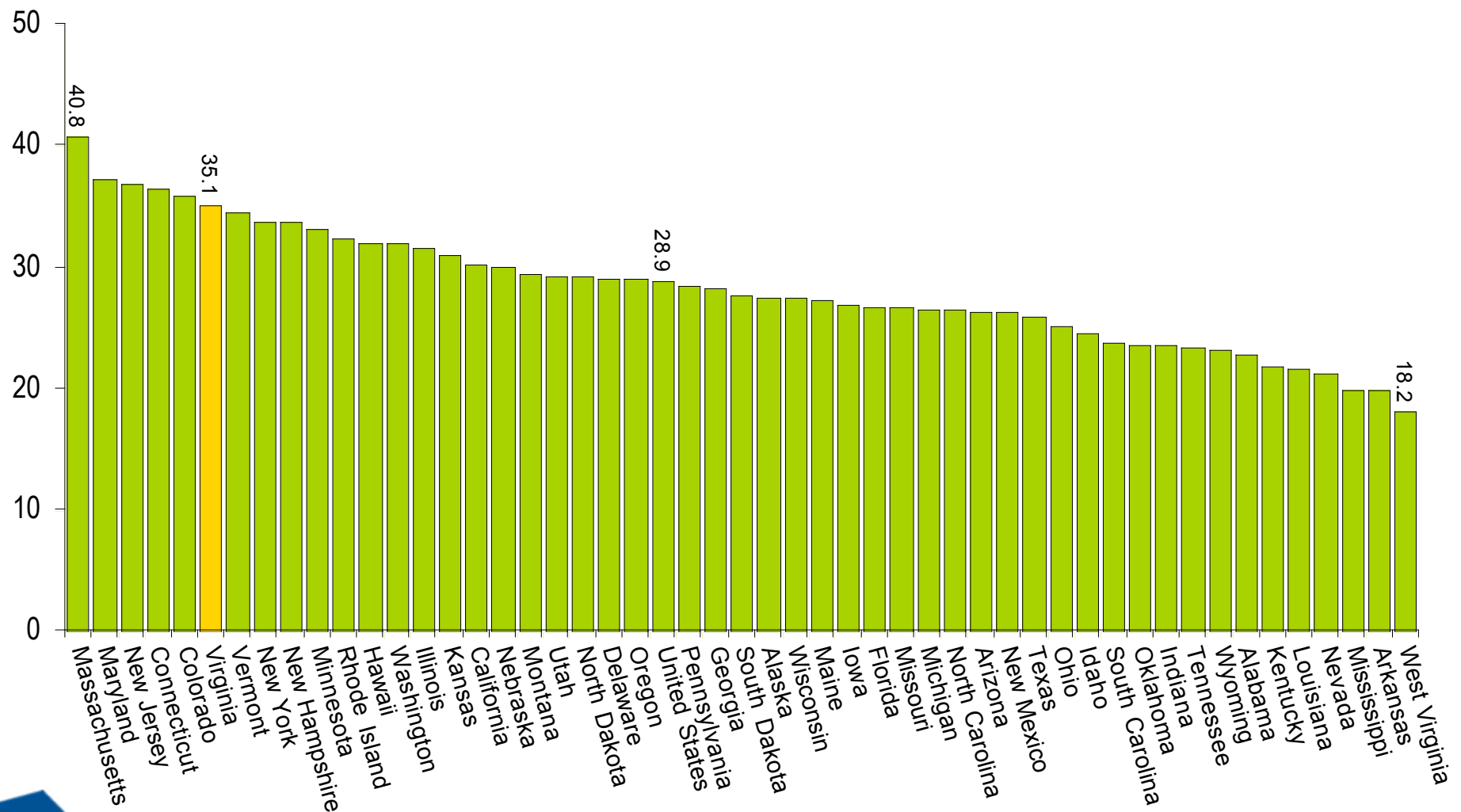
	Colorado	Maryland	North Carolina	Washington	Virginia
% 25-64 Population w/Baccalaureate or Higher	5	2	33	13	6
Per Capita Income	10	5	36	14	9
Measuring Up Rankings:					
-Preparation	5	4	24	27	7
-Participation	11	20	33	42	19
-Completion	27	24	29	11	23
-Affordability	33	9	4	3	18
FTE Enrollments/Degree					
- 4 Year Public	32	2	24	1	12
- 2 Year Public	39	27	42	18	35
Degrees Awarded/1000 18-44 with no College Degree					
-Associate	32	37	29	7	28
-Baccalaureate	15	25	35	33	23
Dependence on Imported Baccalaureates	6	9	18	14	8



Educational Attainment and Rank Among States—Virginia, 2006 (Percent)



Percent of Population Age 25-64 with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2006





THE CHALLENGES FACING VIRGINIA



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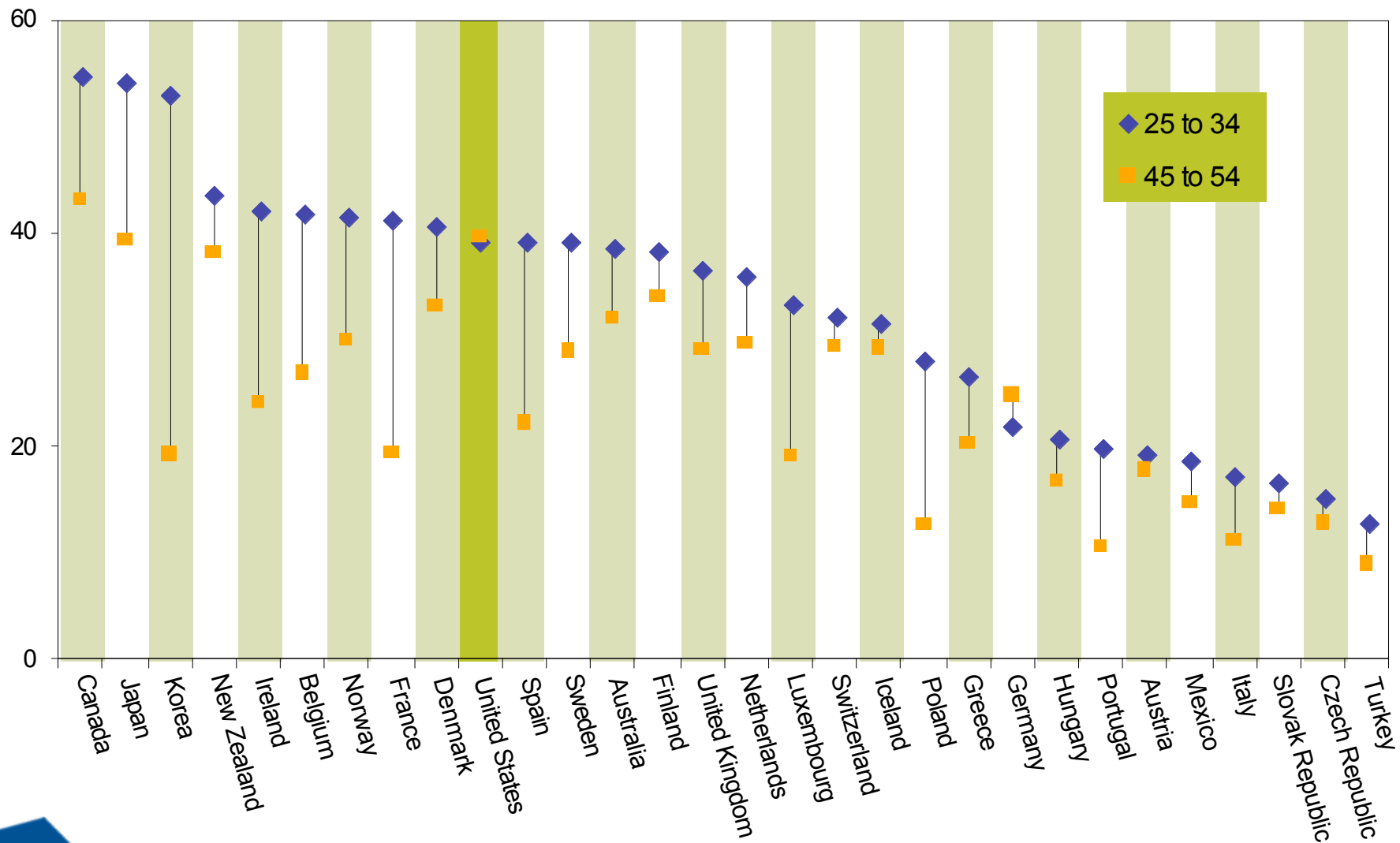
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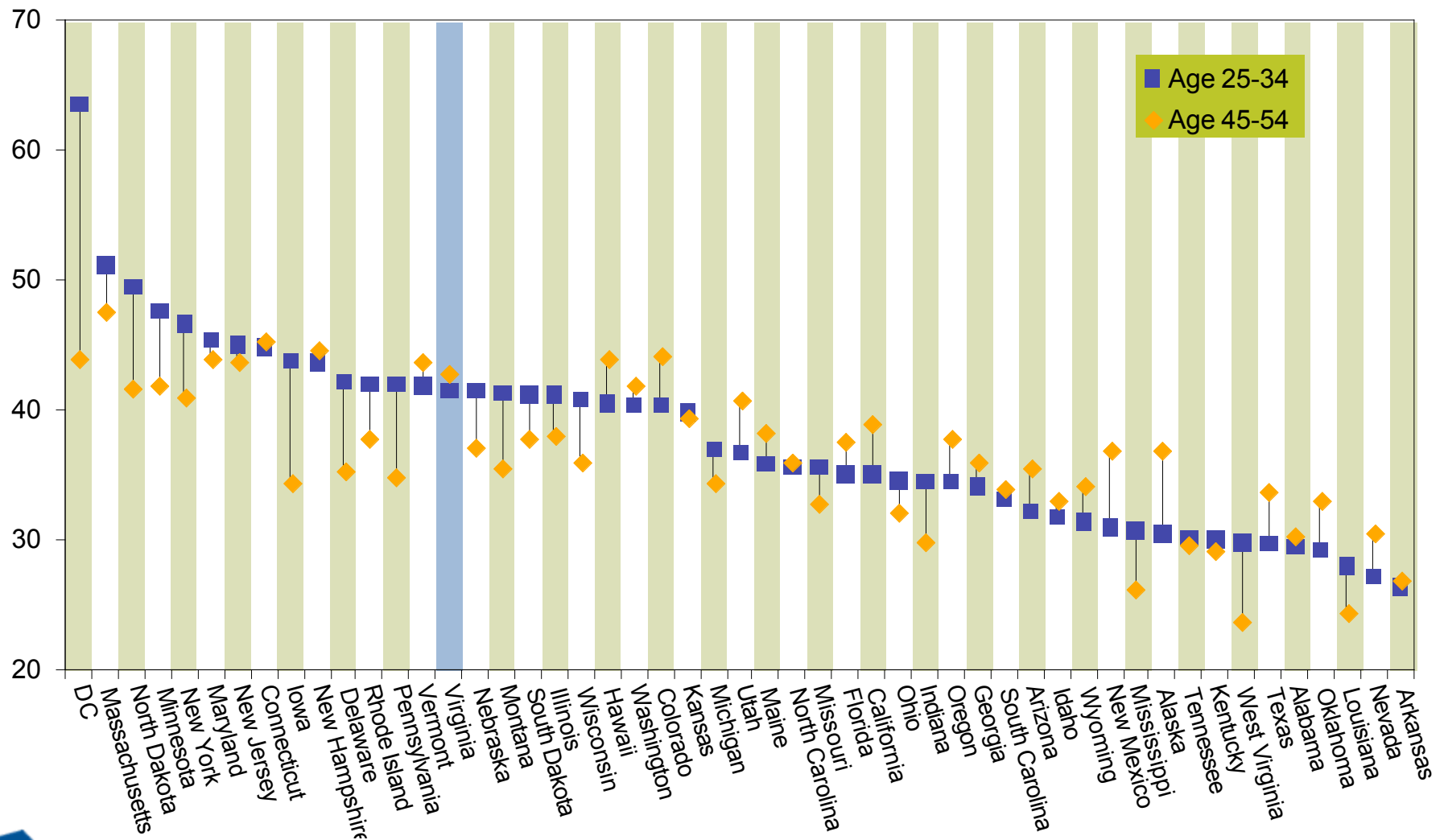
1. STAYING GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE



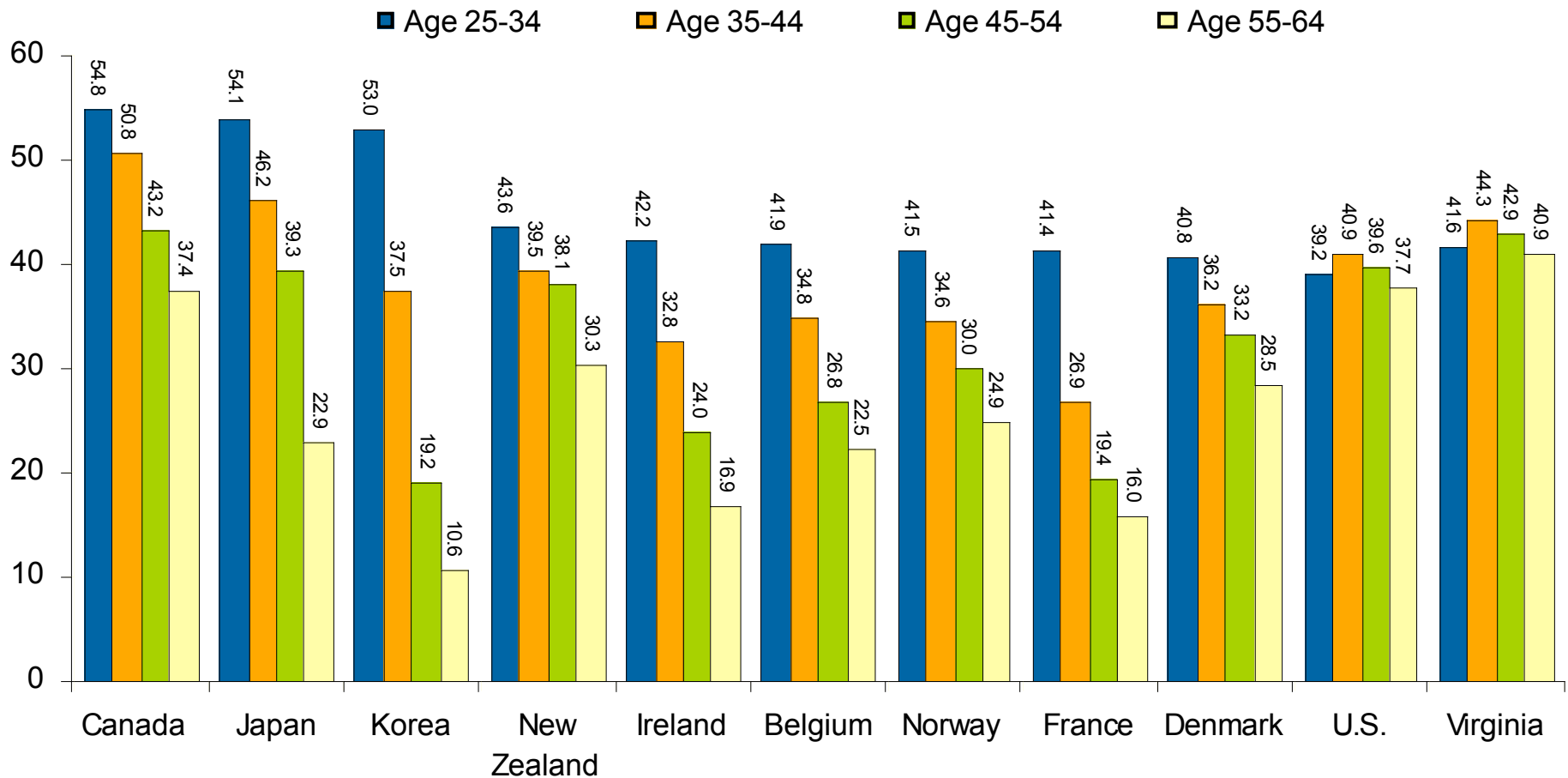
Differences in College Attainment (Associate & Higher) Between Younger & Older Adults—U.S. & OECD Countries, 2006



Differences in College Attainment (Associate & Higher) Between Younger & Older Adults - U.S., 2006



Percent of Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher by Age Group - Virginia, U.S. & Leading OECD Countries

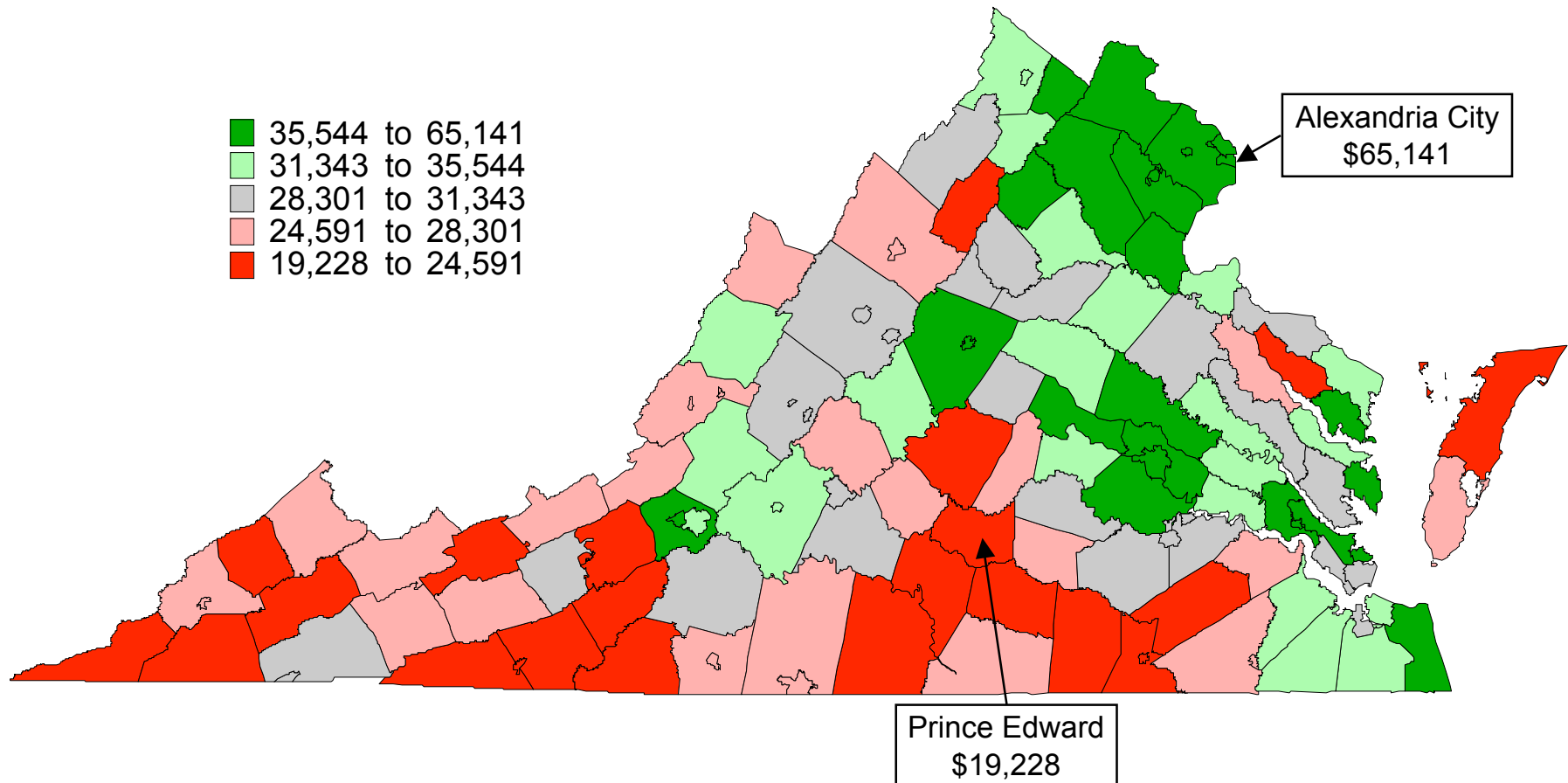




2. REDUCING GEOGRAPHIC DISPARITIES



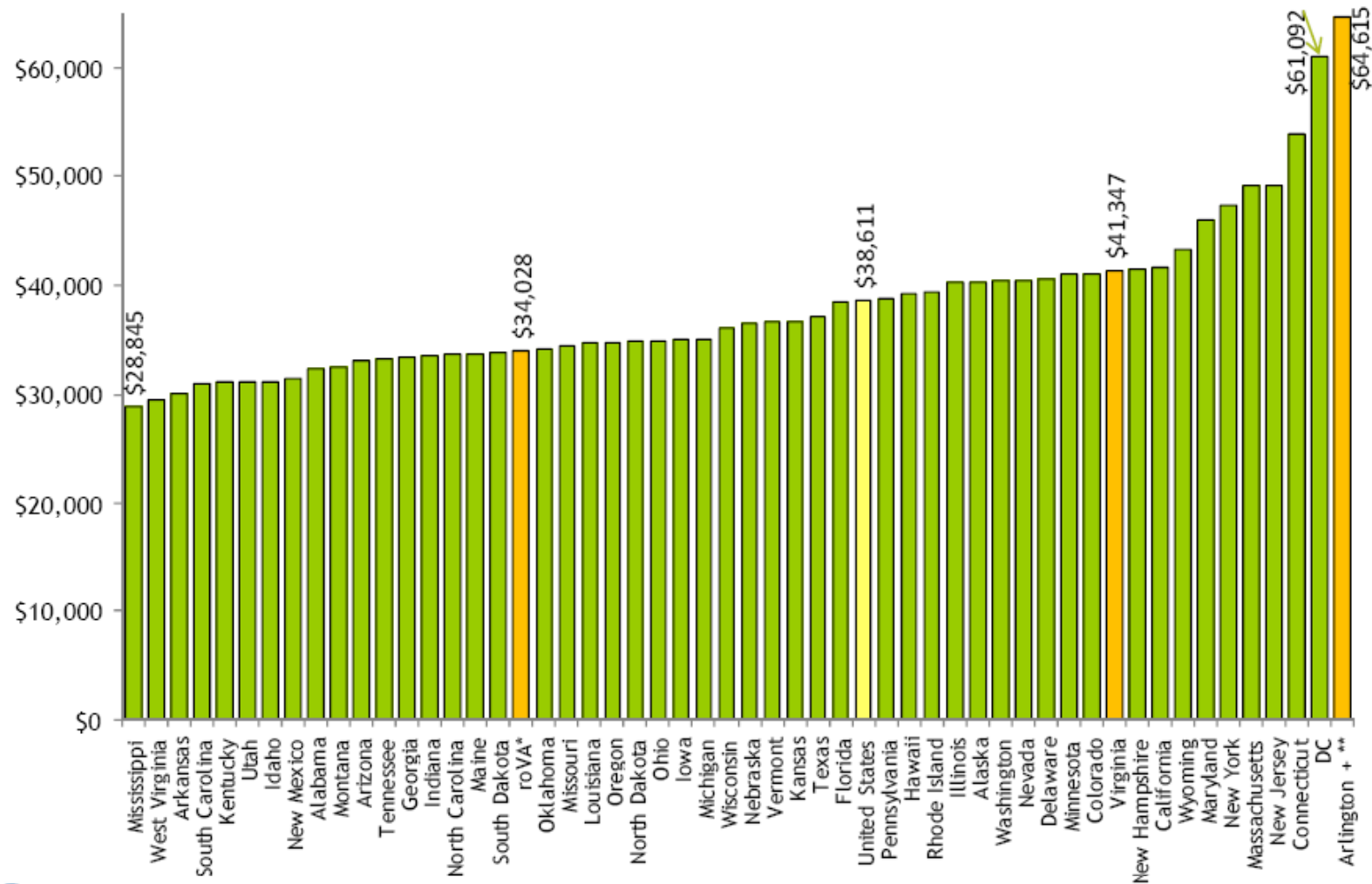
Virginia Per Capita Personal Income, 2006



Virginia = \$39,540

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Per Capita Income, 2007

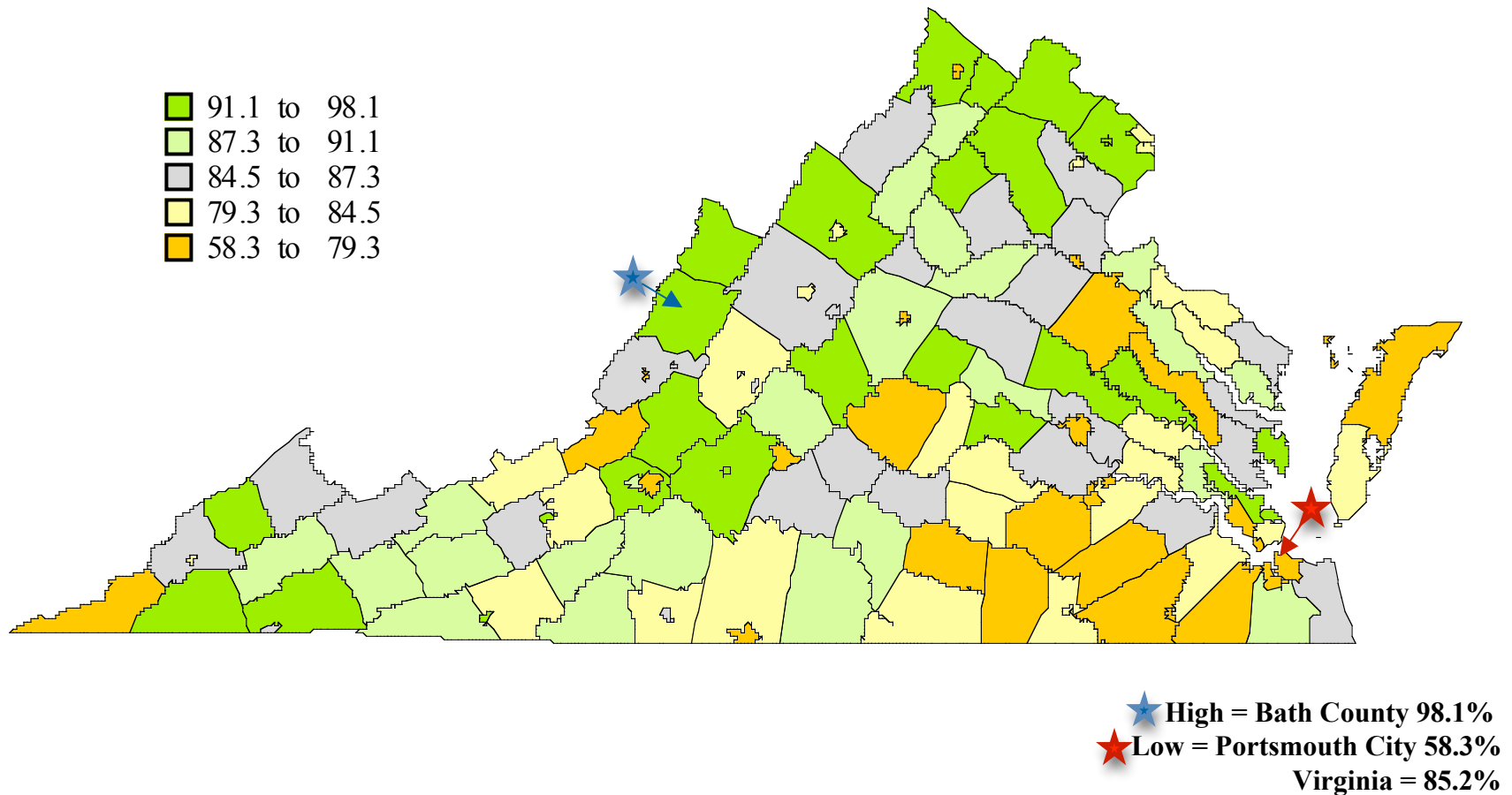


*roVA - Rest of Virginia

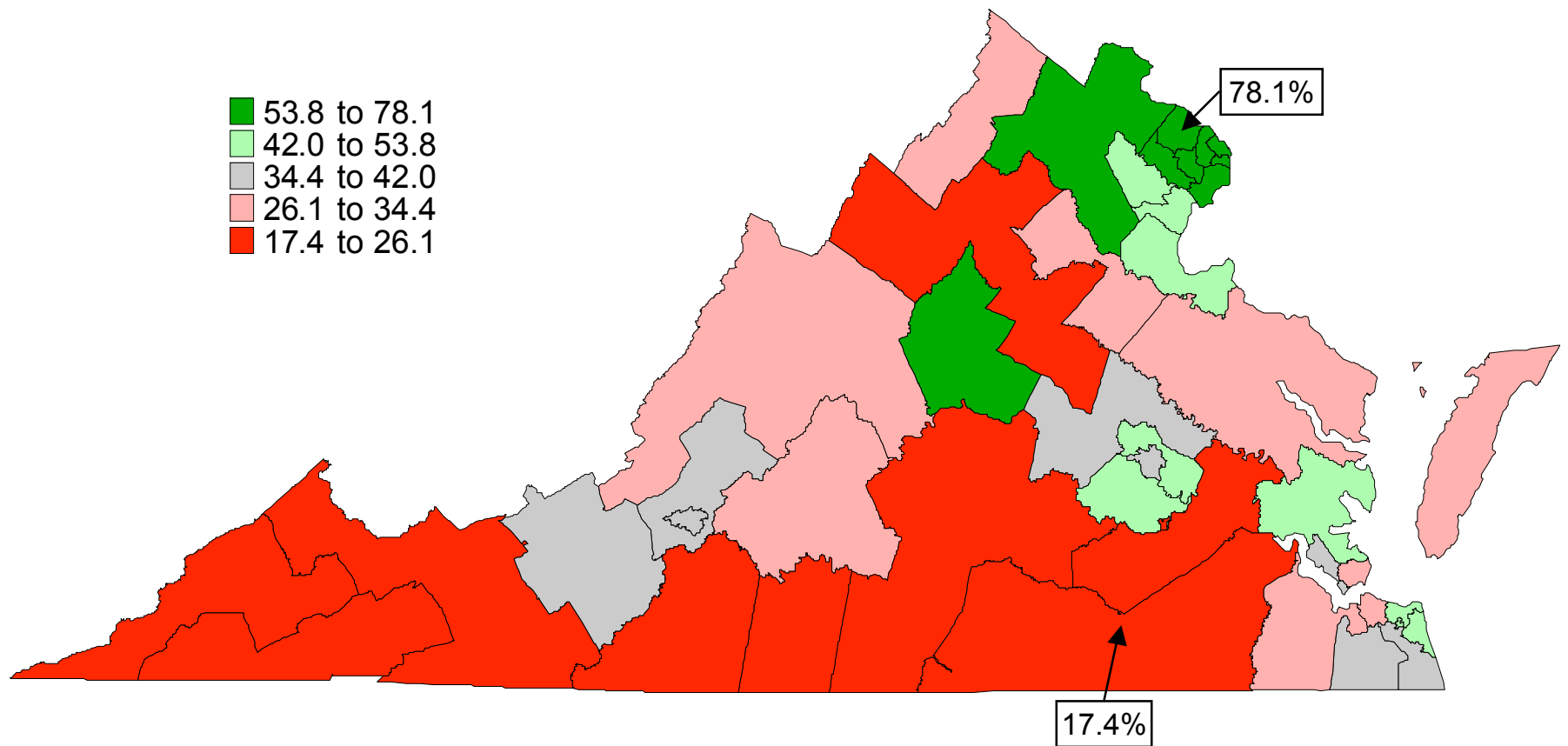
**Arlington, Fairfax, Alexandria City, Fairfax City, Falls Church City

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

On-time High School Completion Rate – Percent of First-Time 9th Grade Cohort (2004-05) Receiving a Diploma, GED, or Certificate of Completion, 2008



Percent of Virginia Population Age 25-64 with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2006



Virginia = 42.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS PUMS File



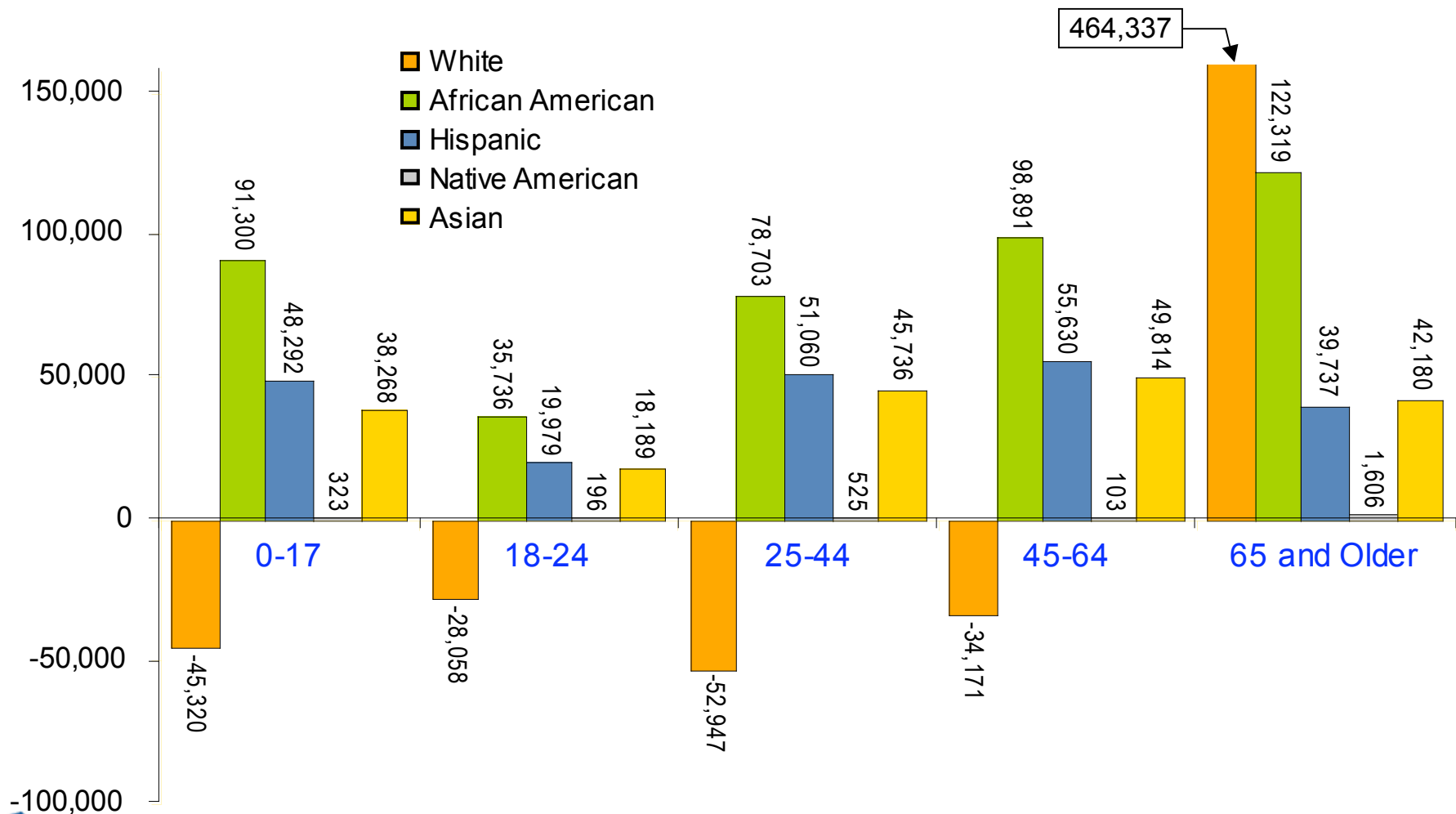
3. REDUCING DISPARITIES IN RACE/ETHNIC ATTAINMENT



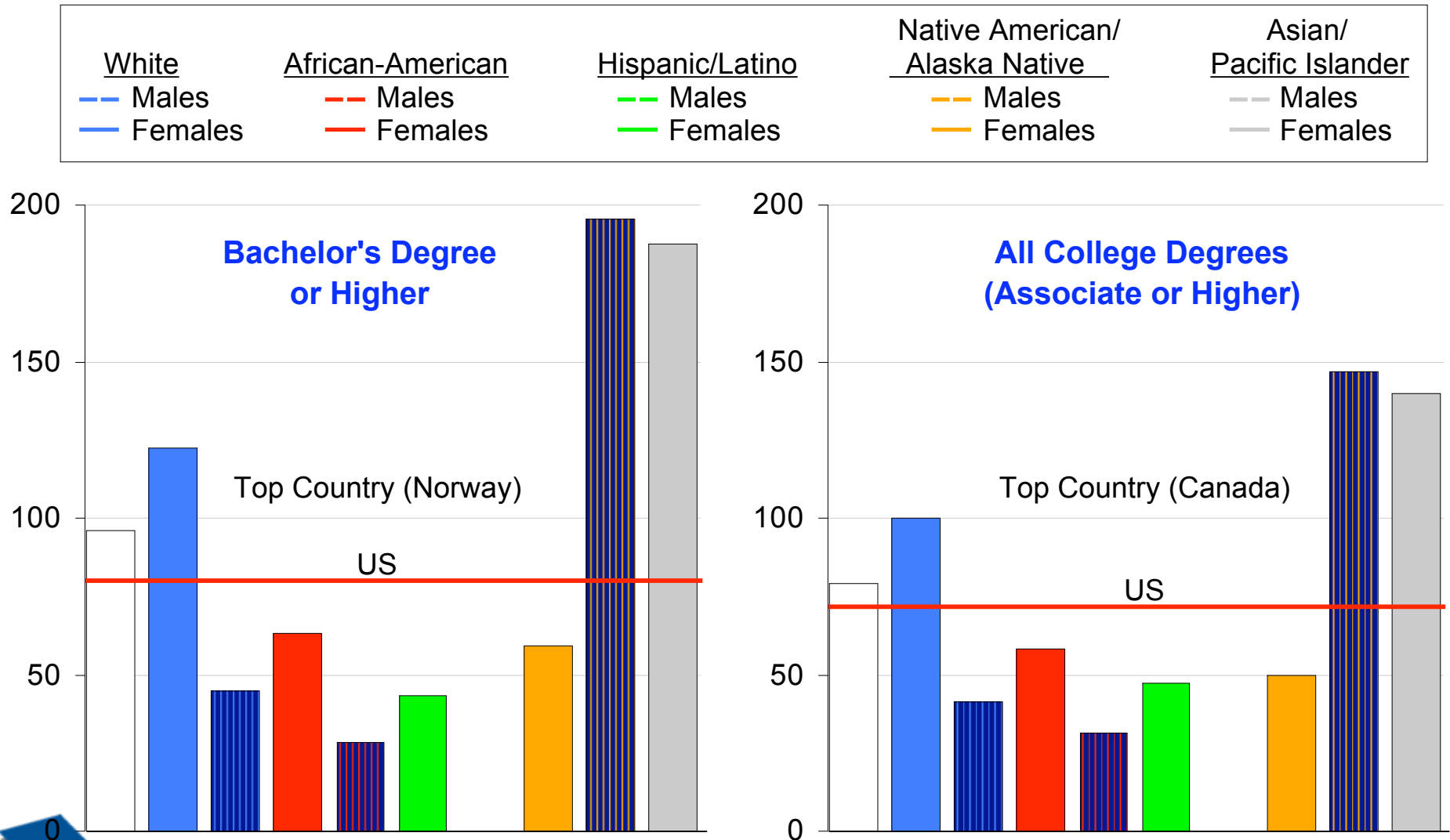
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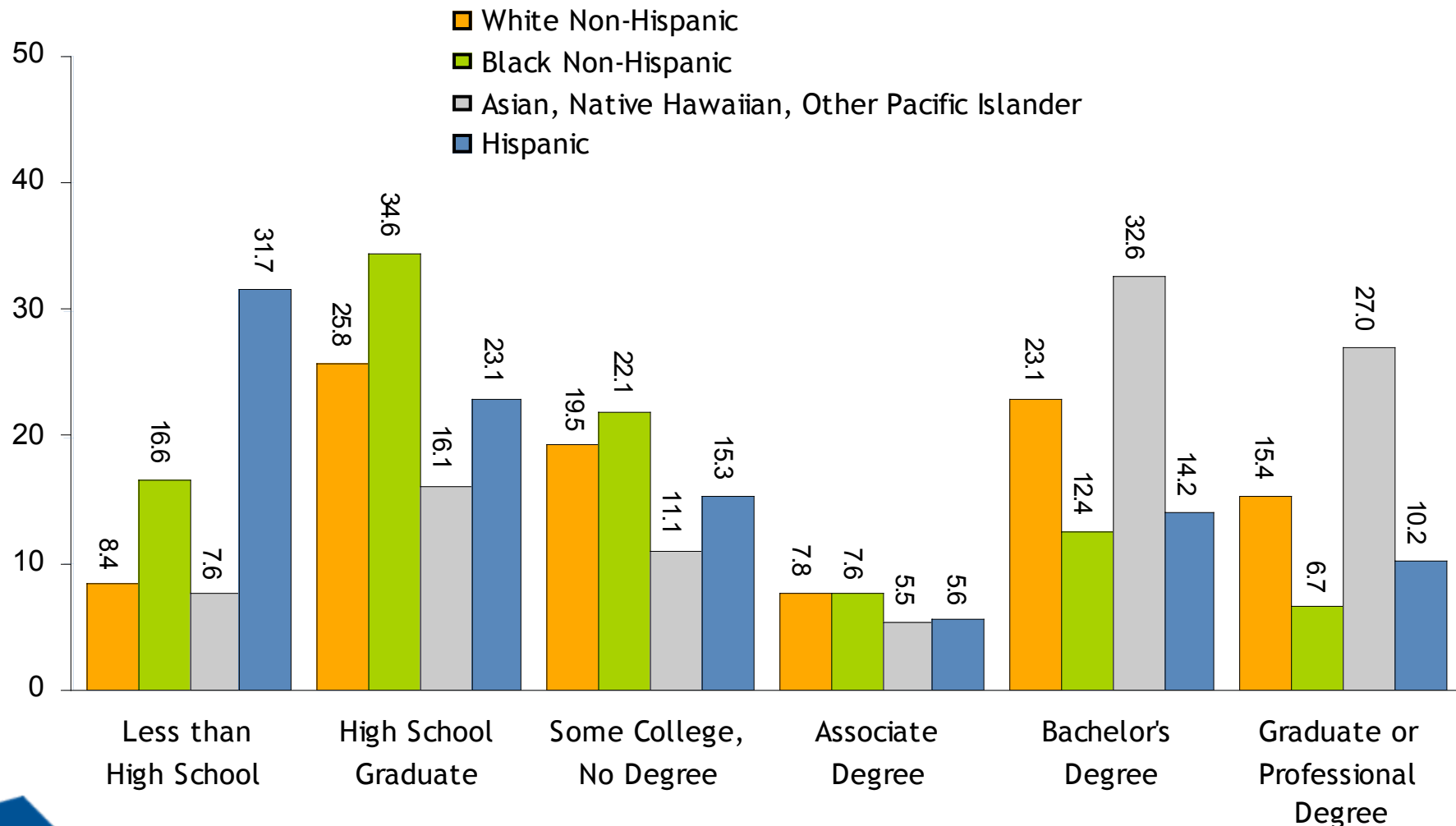
Projected Change in Virginia Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2005-25 (in Thousands)



Percent Educational Attainment of Young Workforce (Age 25-34), Virginia Indexed to Most Educated Country, 2005

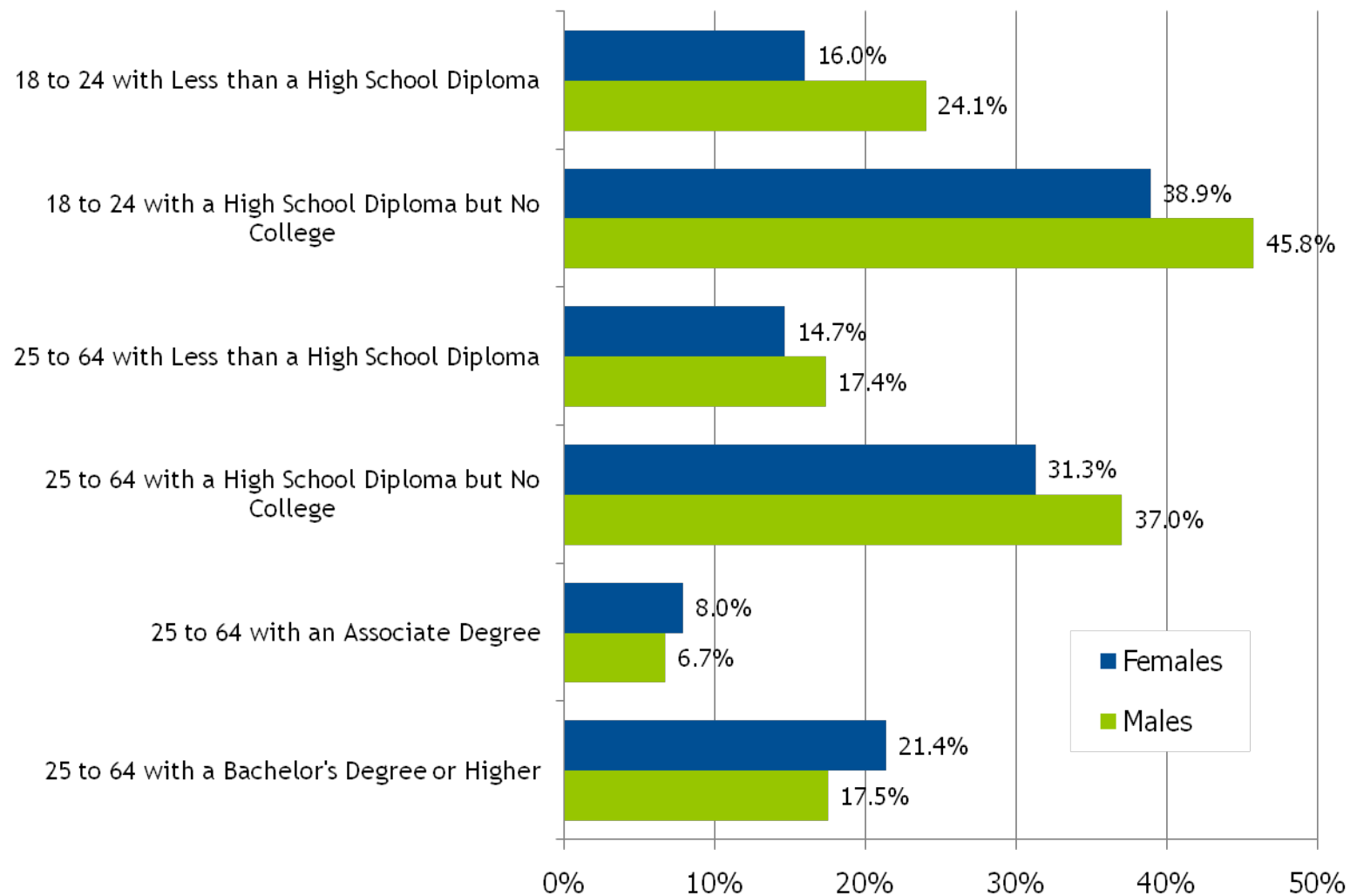


Percent Educational Attainment of Population Age 25-64 by Race/Ethnicity, Virginia, 2006





Educational Attainment for Blacks by Gender 2005-06



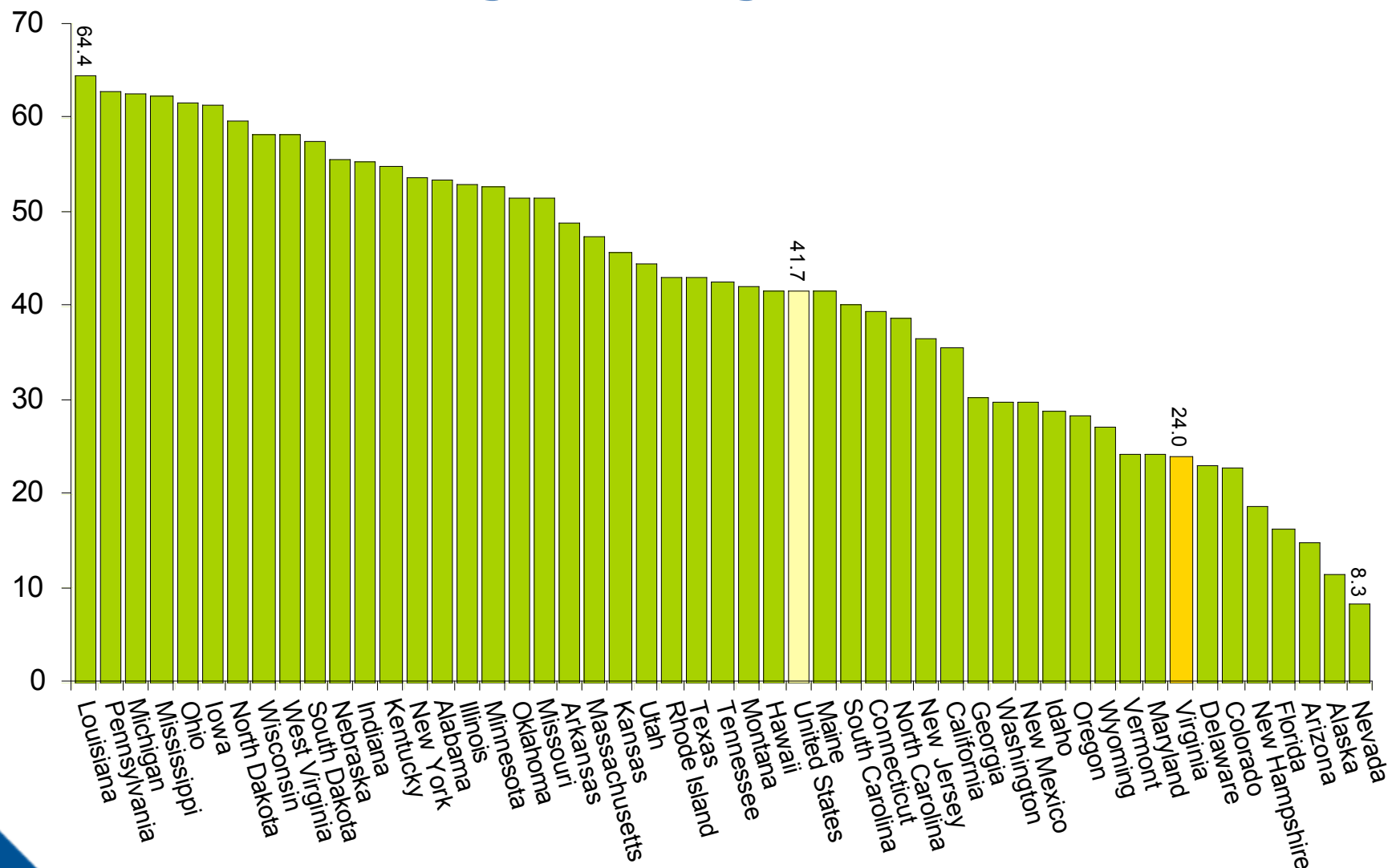


4. BECOME LESS DEPENDENT ON IN-MIGRANTS FOR TALENT

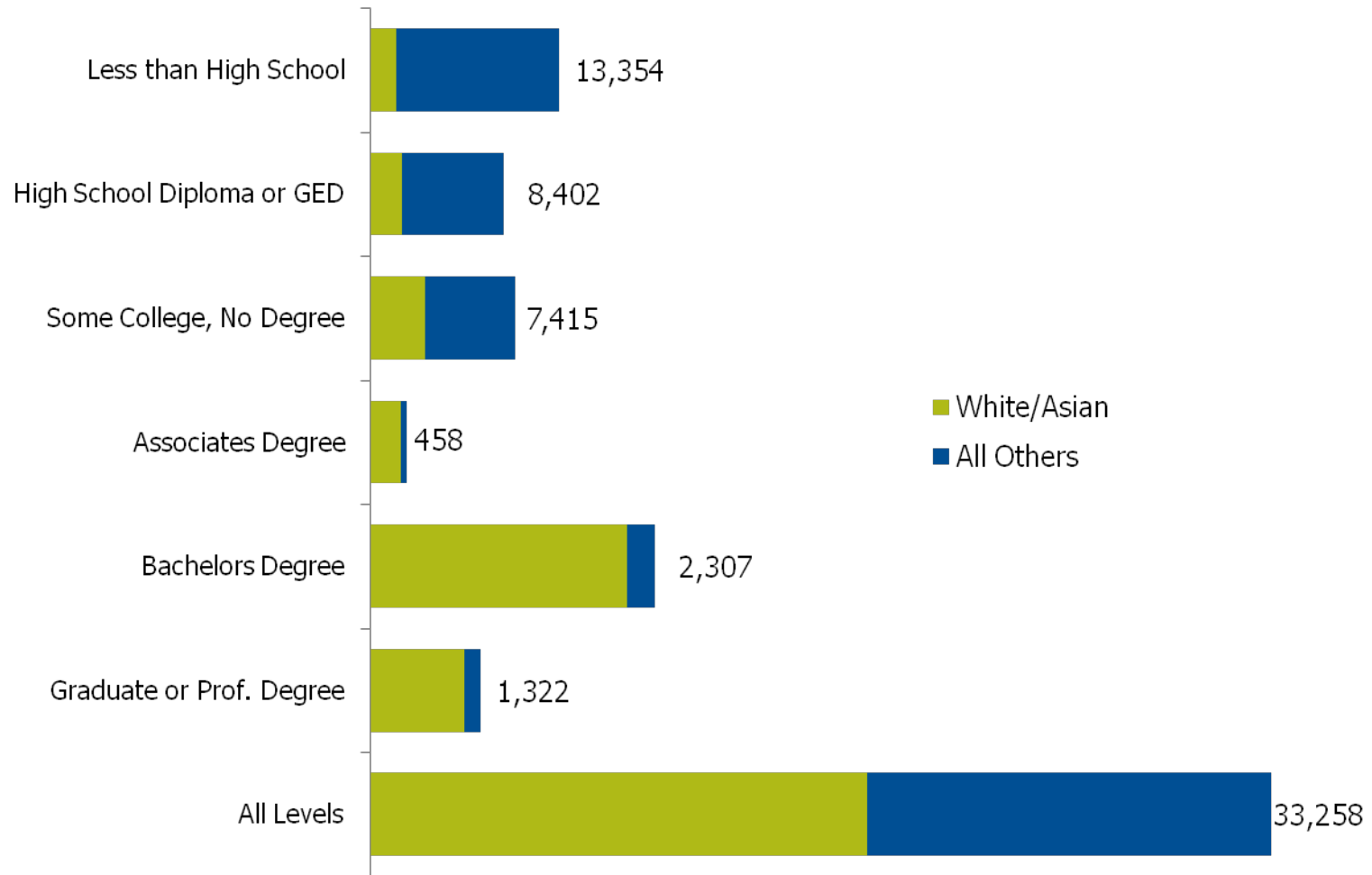
What happens when other states/nations
retain more of their graduates?



Percent of Residents Age 25-64 with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Born In-State, 2005

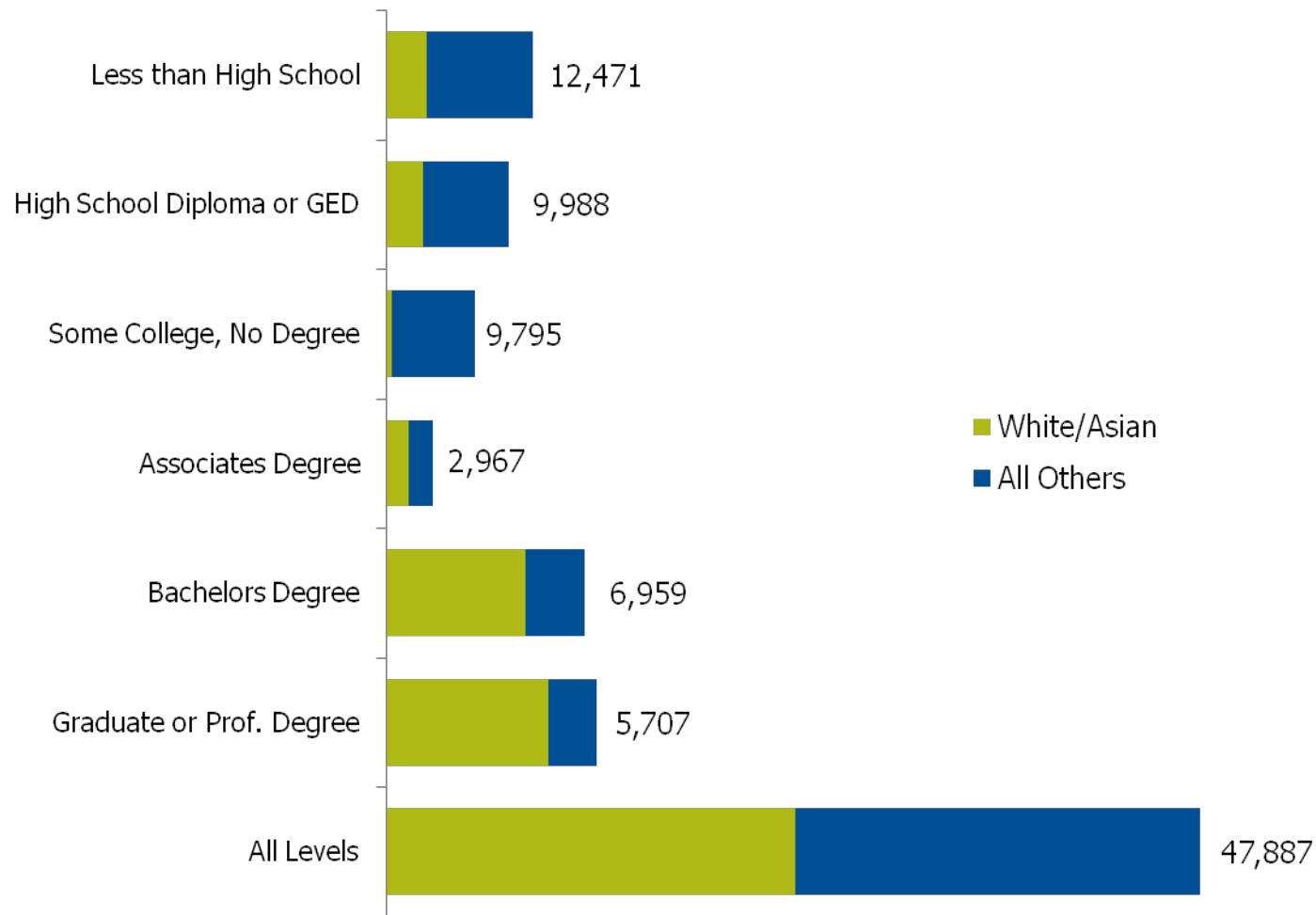


Net Migration of Population Age 22-29, by Education Level & Race, 1995-2000



Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Samples (www.ipums.org); U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File.

Net Migration of Population Age 30-64, by Education Level & Race, 1995-2000



Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Samples (www.ipums.org); U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File.



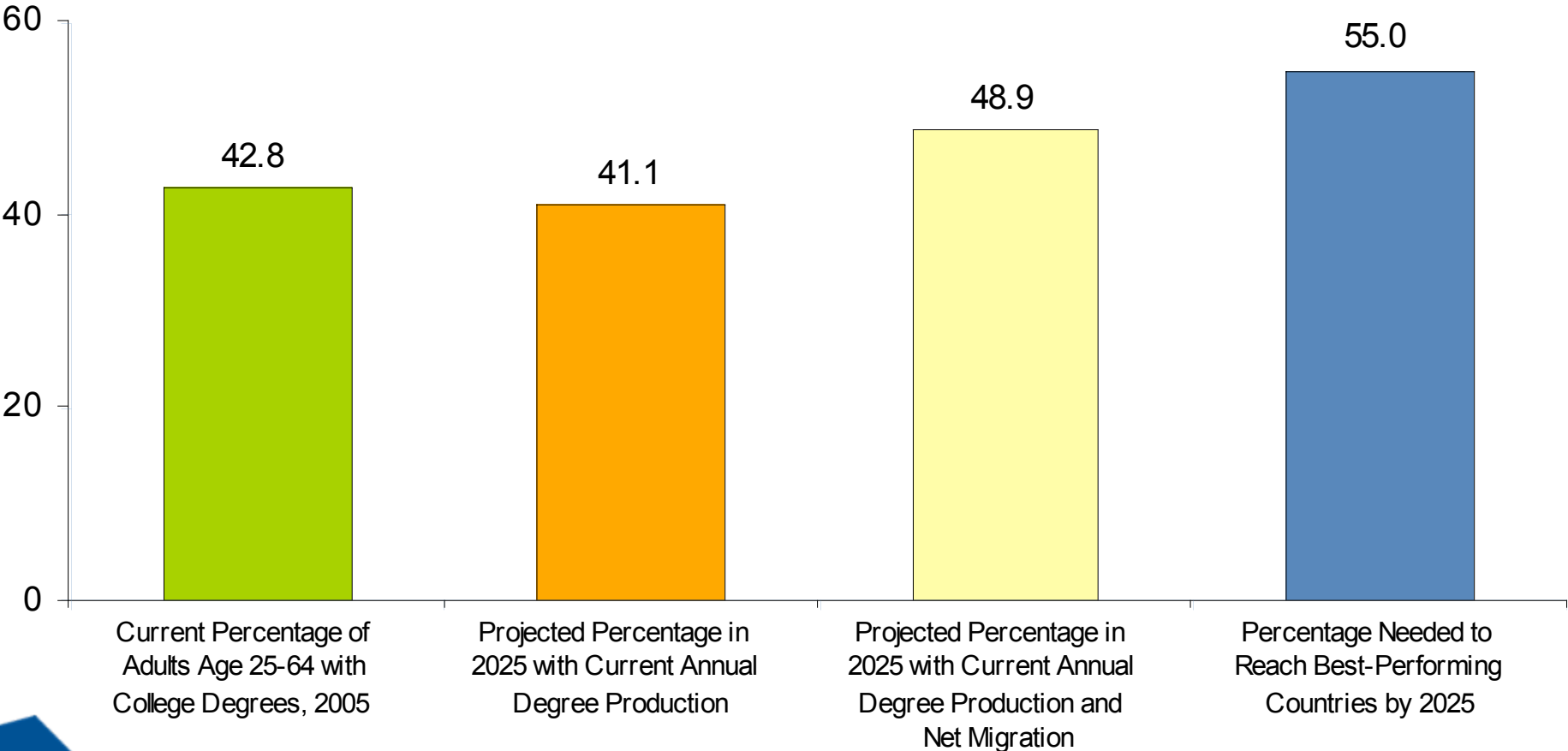
MEETING THE CHALLENGE





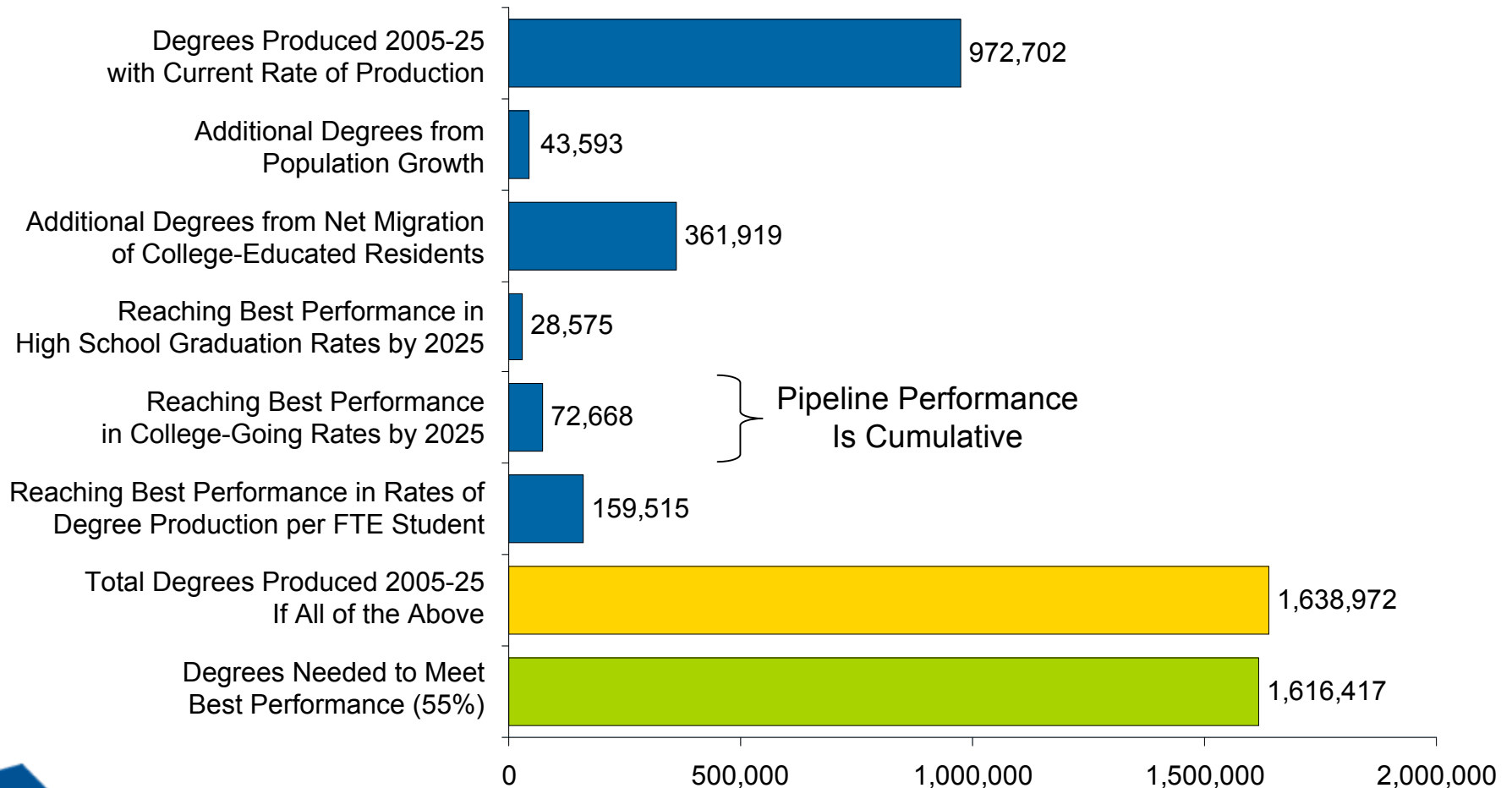
Educational Attainment in Virginia (Percent)

Current, In 2025 with Current Degree Production, and
Best-Performing Countries in 2025



How Can Virginia Reach International Competitiveness?

Current Degree Production Combined with Population Growth and Migration, and Improved Performance on Student Pipeline Measures





Reaching Top Performance by 2025 (55%)– Virginia

2,254,808	Number of Individuals to Match Best-Performing Countries (55%)
739,976	Number of Individuals (Age 25-44) Who Already Have Degrees
1,514,832	Additional Production Needed (2005 to 2025)
889,114	Degrees Produced at Current Annual Rate of Production
342,848	Additional Residents with College Degrees from Net Migration
282,870	Additional Degrees Needed
14,144	Additional Degrees Needed per Year (Currently Produce 50,603 in All Sectors)
33.8%	Increase in Annual Associate and Bachelor's Degree Production Needed (in Public Sector Only)



Collective Cost to Virginia, Assuming Tuition Stays the Same

\$388 Million = Annual Costs of Additional Students
at Current \$ per Student

\$1.5 Billion = Current State Contribution

26% = Percent Increase in Annual State
Support Needed



Average Cost to Students, Assuming No Additional State Investment

\$1,776 = Additional Annual Costs to Students at
Public Four-Year Institutions

27% Increase in Tuition and Fees
(Currently \$6,538)

\$1,107 = Additional Annual Costs to Students at
Public Two-Year Institutions

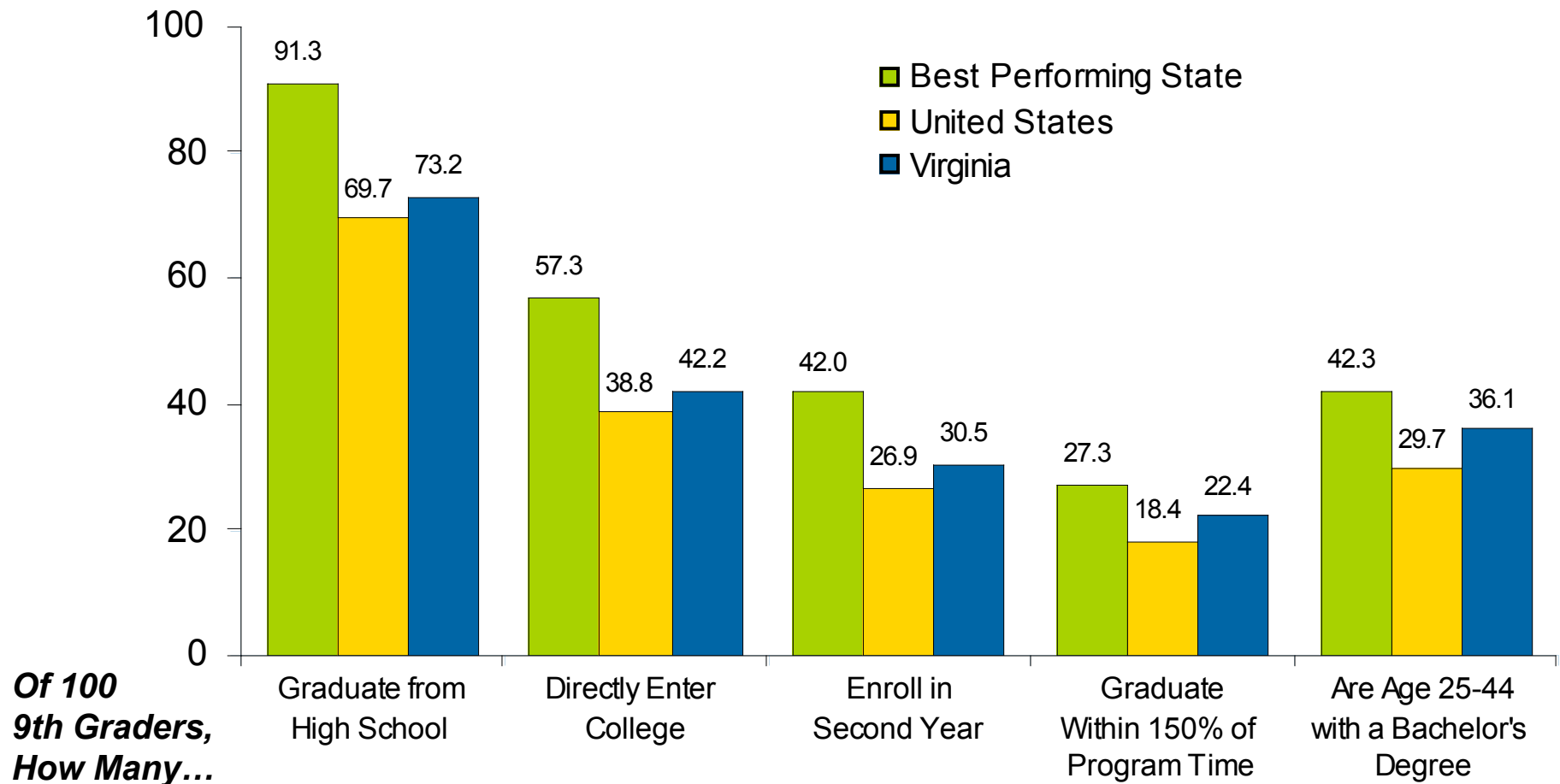
52% Increase in Tuition and Fees
(Currently \$2,114)



STRENGTHEN THE STUDENT PIPELINE



Student Pipeline, 2004





IMPROVE MINORITY ATTAINMENT



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Closing the Equity Gap

Additional degrees required to reach top performance by 2025	282,870
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Number of additional degrees produced if minorities enrolled and succeeded at the same rate as whites	210,171
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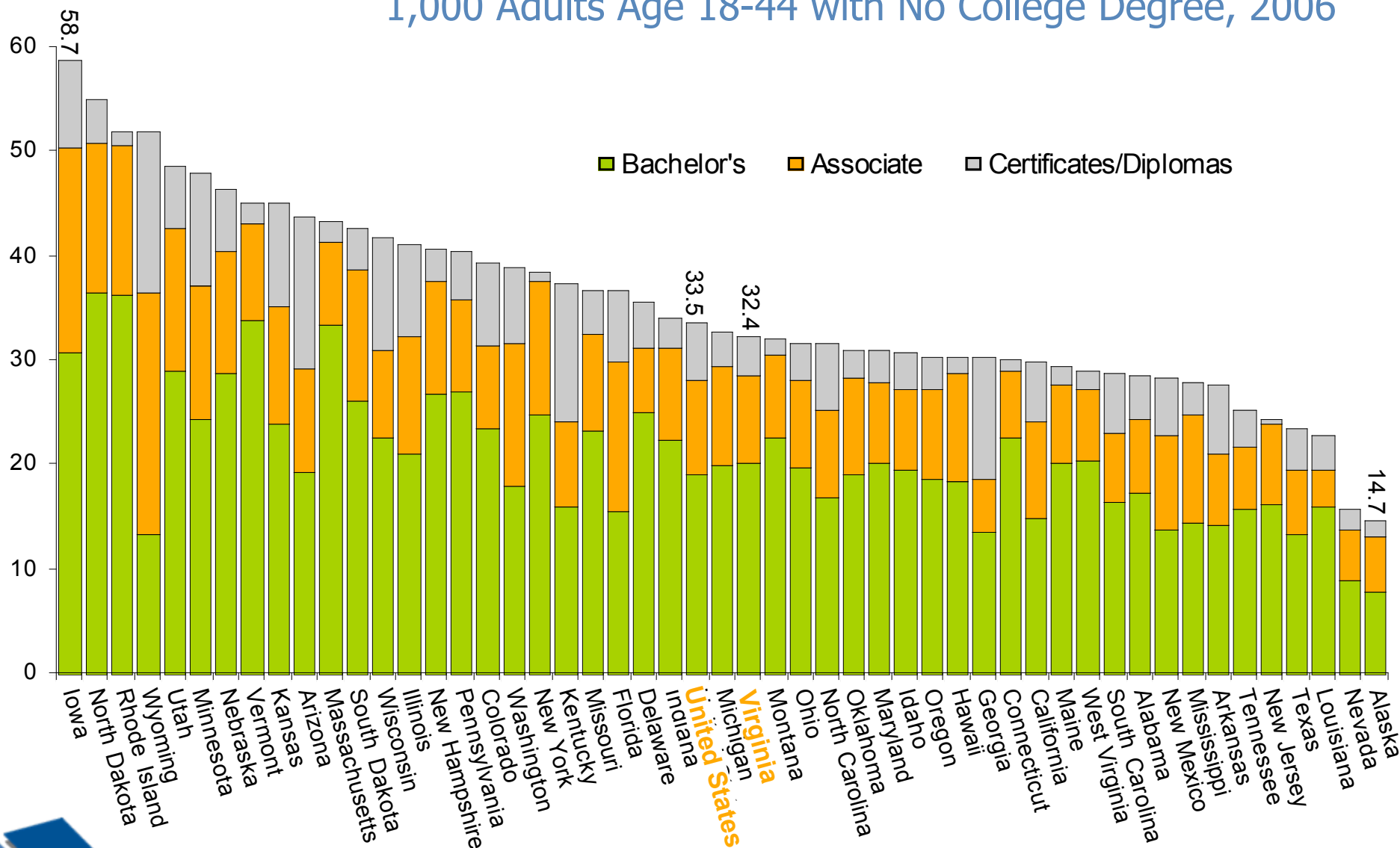
IMPROVE “PRODUCTION”



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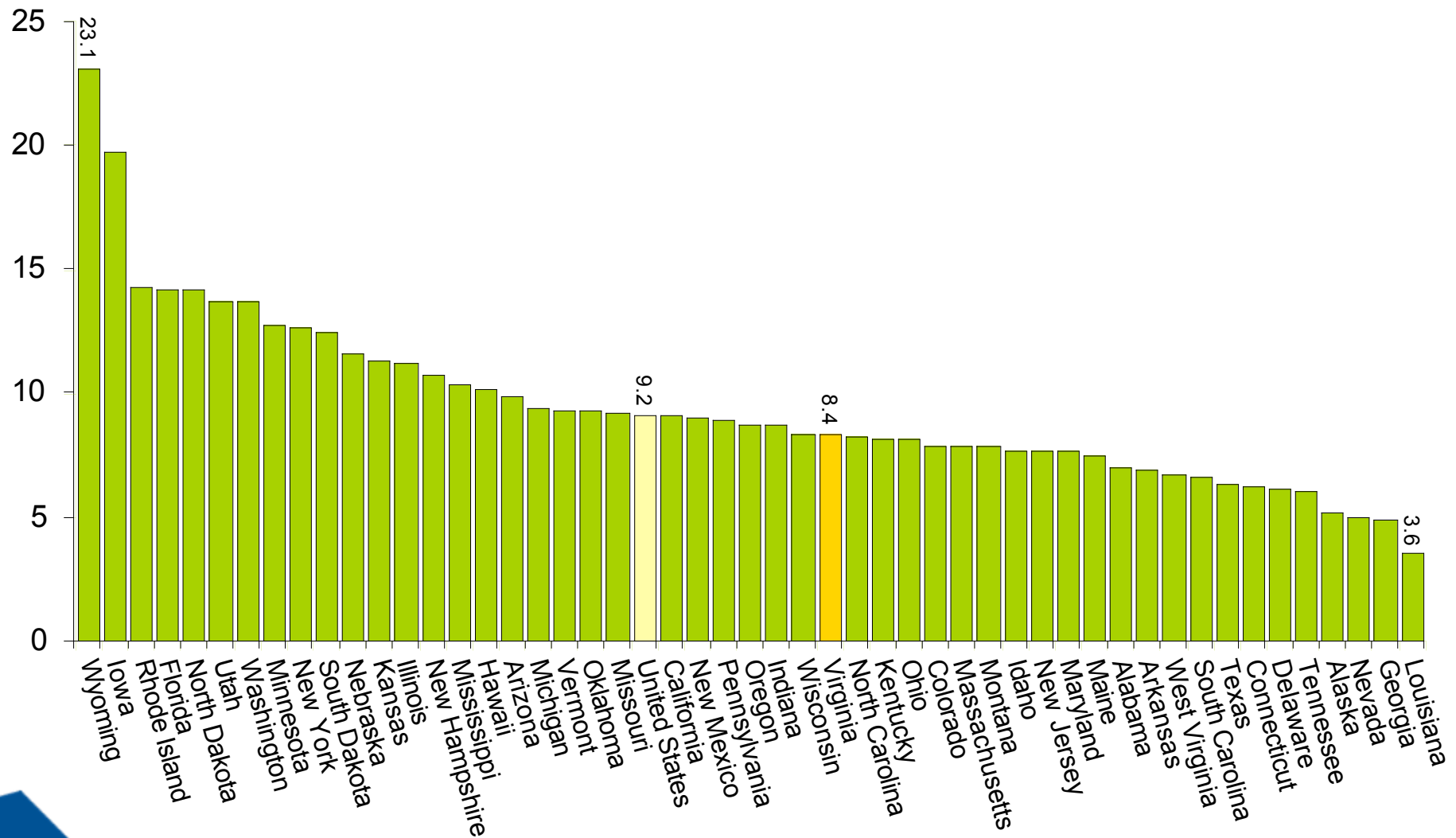
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Undergraduate Credentials & Degrees Awarded at All Colleges per 1,000 Adults Age 18-44 with No College Degree, 2006



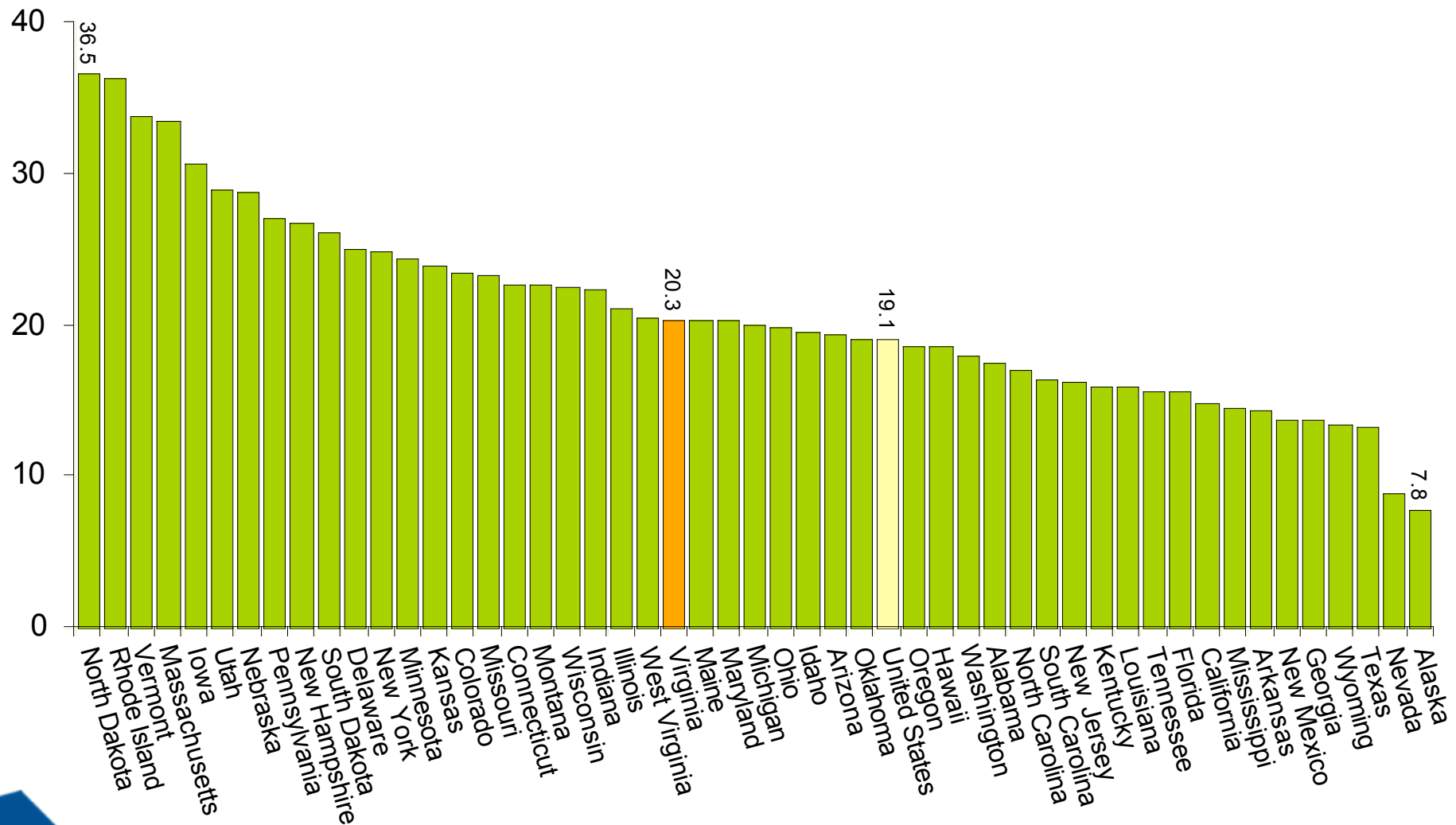
Source: NCES, IPEDS Completions Survey 2005-06; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS

Associate Degrees Awarded at All Colleges per 1,000 Adults Age 18-44 with No College Degree, 2006



Source: NCES, IPEDS Completions Survey 2005-06; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded at All Colleges per 1,000 Adults Age 18-44 with No College Degree, 2006



Source: NCES, IPEDS Completions Survey 2005-06; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 ACS



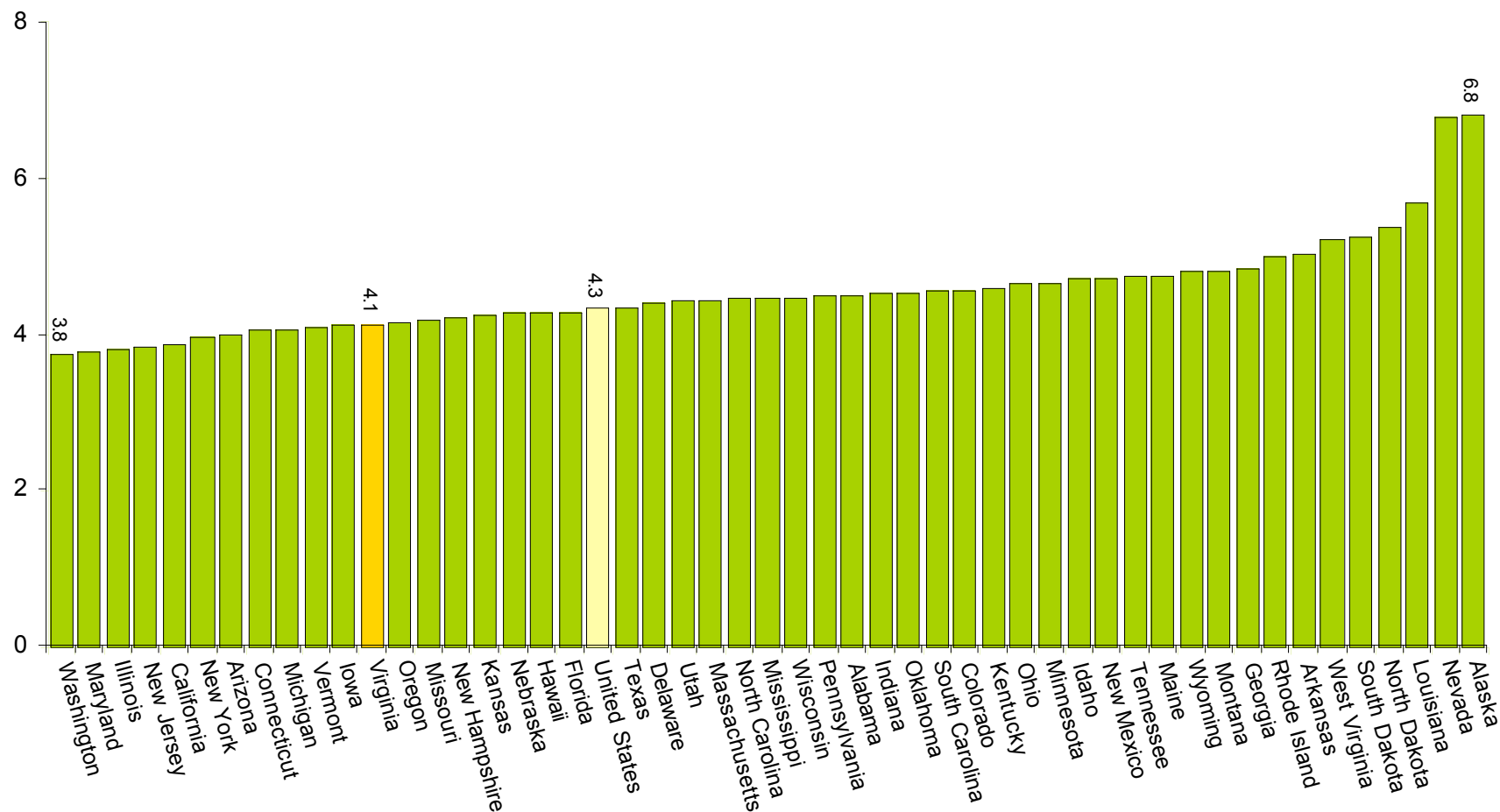
IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY



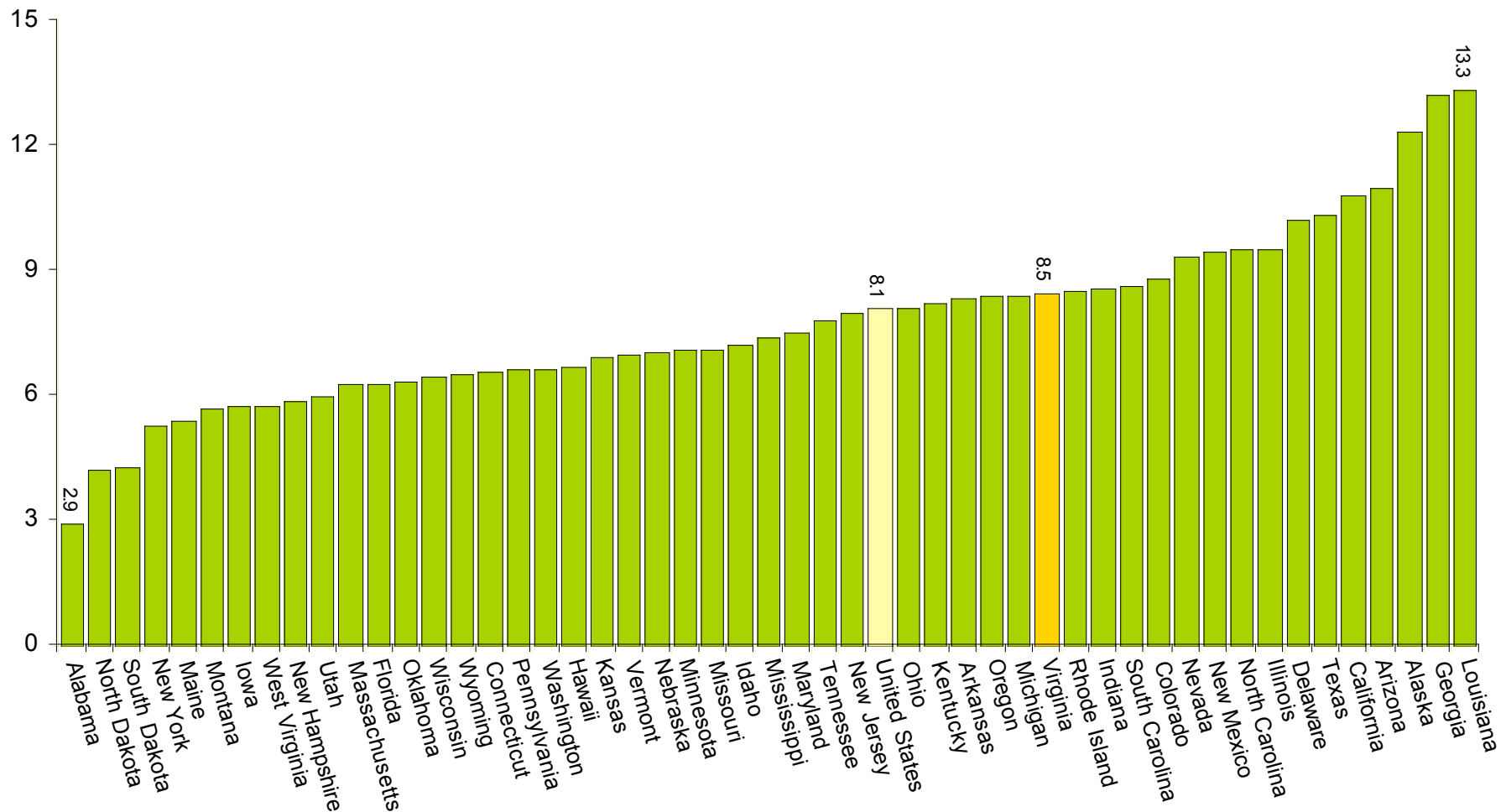
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Ratio of FTE Enrollment to Degrees Produced (Associate & Above) at Public Four-Year Colleges, 2004-05



Ratio of FTE Enrollment to Associate Degrees Produced at Public Two-Year Colleges, 2004-05





Increasing Levels of Educational Attainment

- Fix leaks in the pipeline
 - Community College completions
- Increase attainment in minority populations
- Develop regional strategies
- Align resources with the educational attainment priority
 - Increase differentiation among institutions
 - Focus mission and resources on institutions that must make the largest contribution
 - Use incentives more strategically to:
 - Foster sharing of resources
 - Reward contributions to goal achievement
 - Recognize contributions of all types of institutions



Increasing Levels of Educational Attainment

(continued)

- The challenge will require transformative thinking. Piecemeal and evolutionary approaches will not drive the pace of change needed.

